

THE WEATHER

For Georgia—Generally cloudy and probably local showers tonight and Thursday.

You Will Not Bother About the Weather If You Read The Evening Constitution.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 62.

ATLANTA, GA.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1897.

TWO CENTS.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.
OUR POPULAR SCHOOL CONTEST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

Name of School
Name of Pupil
pupil's Address

First Edition

3:00 P. M.

ROMEYN AND O'BRIEN TO BE COURT MARTIALED

The Army Officers Who Figured in the Recent Unpleasantness at Fort McPherson Will Be Called To Account by Their Superiors for Their Indiscretion.

JUDGE ADVOCATE BARRY COMES TO ATLANTA

He Is Instructed by Major-General Nelson A. Miles To Take Such Action as Will Preserve the Honor of the Army. The Affair, Which Was Apparently Smoothed Over in Atlanta, Has Aroused the War Department.

There will be a court-martial at McPherson barracks.

General Miles, whose eyes never sleep, will not allow any breach of military etiquette to pass unnoticed.

The principals in this coming court-martial will be none other than Captain Rameyn and Lieutenant O'Brien.

These facts, which The Constitution is enabled to announce exclusively, are beyond question, and will be developed within two or three days.

THE SLAP GIVEN.

It will be recollect, as exclusively announced in The Evening Constitution, that there was a serious breach in Fort McPherson barracks, in which two officers publicly quarreled before their commands, and in which one slapped the other's face while on official duty at parade. It is this breach to which the attention of General Miles is now directed. It has been supposed by the friends of the two officers concerned that the whole matter would be ignored by the war department at Washington, as some kind of a peace has been patched up; but such it appears is not the case. The authorities at Washington never let such things slip.

Captain Rameyn, who is one of the oldest officers in the service, now on the verge of retirement for the age limit, respected alike by officers and men—was publicly insulted upon the parade ground by Lieutenant O'Brien in the face of all the troops. This was resented by Captain Rameyn slapped Lieutenant O'Brien's face. The prominence of Lieutenant O'Brien, as having been the representative of the American army upon the staff of the commanding general of the Japanese forces in the late war with China, made the matter of more than passing interest.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ACTS. The incident, while it was a public sen-

sation for a few days, was hushed up; and it was supposed that it would never pass beyond the limits of Atlanta. But news chronicled in the columns of The Constitution is by no means a matter of area, and it came to the attention of the war department, which did not propose to look at it in the light of letting it rest where it was.

General Miles read carefully all that was said about the matter, besides securing certain private information. It is the duty necessary in securing this information which has allowed the matter to rest as long as it has. But now the crisis has been reached, and on Thursay morning next Colonel Thomas J. Barr, assistant judge advocate general of the army of the United States, will arrive at Fort McPherson, where his first and only duty is to investigate this whole matter under special personal command of General Nelson A. Miles. The probabilities are that one or both of the officers will be submitted to trial by general court-martial.

WILL THERE BE BLOOD?

This renewal of the difficulty brings up another phase of the subject which interests not only army officers, but civilians. An officer of the United States has been publicly slapped in the face. He had previously, in the presence of the troops drawn up in line, insulted an officer superior to himself. It is hard—say men who are versed in the code of honor—to reconcile any kind of conciliation which would end such a master as O'Brien; but now, that the war department has taken notice of it and gives it publicity, which will make it not only public here and throughout the United States, but a matter of international interest—the question comes up as to what is the code of honor. An officer is supposed to be a gentleman above and outside of his military character, and army officers pride themselves upon this fact. As to whether, in view of this contingency, there may be other developments which will render a court-martial unnecessary, is what the officers are looking forward to now with curious interest.

Whatever the outcome may be, there will be lively times at McPherson barracks for the next few days.

KIDNAPED HER CHILD

G. A. Hamilton Stole His Wife's Boy Last Night and Was Arrested for Same.

WOULDN'T LIVE WITH HIM

Tale of His Cruel Treatment Told by His Wife to Judge Landrum.

HE TOOK OUT A BAIL TROVER

To Recover the Furniture of His Wife, She Took Out a Homestead in His Name and He Claims Them on Those Grounds—Threatened to Kill a Reporter—An Irate Husband.

"I shan't live with him. Look at him and you can see that he is a drunkard and a vagabond," and the bright blue eyes of Mrs. G. A. Hamilton flashed fire.

Husband and wife were in the courtroom of Justice Landrum to answer a bail trover suit brought by the husband against his wife. Mrs. Hamilton is as pretty a little woman as one would want to see. She was dressed in the height of fashion, but not gaudy.

G. A. Hamilton, her husband, was a big, robust man and the very opposite of his pretty wife. Mrs. Hamilton told the story of their trouble and said that her husband refused to support her.

"We have been married eight years and have one little boy. Last night Mr. Hamilton came to the house and kidnapped the child. I went to see Chief Connolly and had him arrested. The chief told him that he must give up the child or be locked up. "Now he wants to take my furniture away from me. I had to take out a homestead, which the law compelled me to do in his name, to protect my things or the people he owe would take them."

"This morning he took out a bail trover for the recovery of the household goods that belong to me and that were paid for with my own money."

"To Judge Landrum Mrs. Hamilton told of the way in which she was treated by her husband.

All this time Hamilton was standing near with a look of disgust on his hard face.

Judge Landrum was compelled to make Mrs. Hamilton give a bond, as the homestead was taken out in her husband's name.

"You got to get a good bond. If it ain't good you must not take it," said the husband of the little woman.

"I will see that the bond suits me and not you," was the reply of the bailiff that Judge Landrum told to fix the bond.

At this juncture an Evening Constitution reporter approached Mrs. Hamilton. She was telling him of how brutal her husband was, when the husband ambled up and in a menacing way ordered the reporter to "git."

"Git, — — —, or I will kill you," he said.

A bailiff of the court here interfered and told the degenerate husband that he would lock him up if he said another word. The reporter continued with the interview and the tale of cruel treatment that the unhappy woman told him would move a statue.

NEGRO LANDED IN JAIL.

He Is Charged with Assaulting and Attempting To Murder a Well-Known Merchant.

Morgan, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Sheriff Thomas landed Charlie Alonzo and Cal Pierce in jail here today, charged with assault and attempt to murder C. F. Holt, a merchant at Blue Ridge.

They had a large riot there yesterday. Holt got cut across the face and his right side. It was a very close call.

It seems the Pierces were in a row with some negro. All were drunk and Holt came along and told them to quit and they let in on him with their knives.

HANSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE

He Calls on the President with Congressman Lester in Behalf of Deacon.

Washington, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Major J. F. Hanson, accompanied by Senator Clay and Congressman Rufus Lester, of the Savannah district, called upon President McKinley this morning.

They were accompanied by Perry DeLeon, whom they wished to introduce to the president.

The party was cordially received and remained some minutes in consultation.

DeLeon seems to stand a good chance for recognition.

AN ATLANTA MAN LANDS

Washington, March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution. Mr. L. A. Wilson, of Atlanta, is a happy man.

He has been appointed superintendent of the corps of temporary employees of the engineers' corps.

The appointment was made by the district commissioners and at the instance of Congressman Livingston.

Wilson is a practical civil engineer.

MR. LYNCH'S AWFUL DEATH

The Horrible Accident That Cost One of the Owners of the Elberton Planing Mills His Life.

WHIRLED IN FLYING WHEELS

He Was Revolved with the Wheel Five Hundred Times Before It Could Be Stopped.

ALL HIS BONES WERE BROKEN

The Horrible Details Were Kept from His Wife, Who Is Prostrated from the Shock—Gloom in His Native Town—How It All Happened.

Elberton, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

The awful details of the death of Mr. W. A. Lynch, a member of the firm of Lynch Brothers & Loehr, owners of the Elberton Planing mills, show it to be one of the most horrible accidents imaginable.

The tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock.

Mr. W. A. Lynch is a young man about thirty-five years of age, who has a wife, but no children, and was without warning buried into eternity.

The mill has recently enlarged its scope and Mr. Lynch was arranging some new machinery overhead when by some means he was caught by an attachment of a huge shaft and was revolved around it five hundred times.

The machinery was stopped in about one minute, but before it could be done one arm had fallen to the floor. After the machinery was stopped the body fell to the floor. An examination showed that his neck, back and limbs were all broken and seemingly every bone in his body was broken.

The back of his head was destroyed by striking against the timbers, scattering his brains in all directions.

He perhaps never knew what killed him. It was one of the most horrible accidents ever known in this section.

The body was carried to the home of his brother, Mr. A. G. Lynch, and will be buried this afternoon if his other brother arrives in time.

The full details have been kept from his wife. The accident has cast a deep gloom over our town.

THE VEAL INVESTIGATION

CHIEF VEAL WAS AGAIN BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Testimony of Mr. Gilbert Was Mostly Surmise—He Was Only a Watchman at the Dumping Grounds.

When I. H. Gilbert went on the stand yesterday afternoon as a witness in the Veal investigation the large crowd that had gathered expected to hear some sensational testimony.

Mr. Gilbert, it is claimed, was behind Mr. Joiner in his charges and was to be one of the principal witnesses in the first investigation. In his testimony yesterday he stated that Mr. Veal had defrauded the city in many ways. Upon cross-examination he said that he did not know these things to be true. He said he has no malice against Mr. Veal and the only reason why he gave the testimony that he did was because he didn't think the city should be made to suffer.

Mr. Gilbert was the night watchman at the dumping grounds in May, 1893. His testimony brought out very little; in fact, most of what he testified was surmise.

The investigation will continue this afternoon.

DYNAMITE SEIZED.

Spaniards Are Said to Have Captured a Large Number of Cuban Deposits.

Madrid, March 30.—A dispatch from Havana states that the Spanish troops have seized twenty-two rebel dynamite depots. The dispatch adds that the rebel leaders Miro, Perico, Delgado and Bermudez have died from fever.

It also states that the rebels under Gomez and another band each lost forty men killed in encounters, the localities of which are not given.

WILLIAM SMITH DEAD.

East Point, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

William Smith, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Smith, died this morning after a week's sickness.

This is the second child they have recently lost, which makes it doubly sad.

WITH THE RAILROADS.

Mr. H. M. Comer, president of the Central railroad, is in Atlanta today.

He came up from Savannah this morning and is here on business connected with the Central railroad.

In every direction the saw and hammer can be heard. Several fine dwellings are in the course of construction, and more will soon follow.

JAIL BIRDS PLAN ESCAPE

Sheriff Nelms Received the Warning and Promptly Took Hurried Action To Foil the Scheme.

MURDER WAS CONTEMPLATED

Men Disguised As Detectives with a Prisoner Schemed To Effect an Entrance Into the Jail.

WOULD THEN ASSAULT THE JAILERS

The Keys Were To Have Been Secured and All the Prisoners Would Have Been Liberated—Sheriff Nelms Has Taken Every Precaution and Says He Is Ready.

Desperate plans have been made for the escape of all the prisoners now confined in Fulton county jail.

A plot most diabolical in its details, endangering the lives of the jailers and their assistants and most fearful in its contemplated execution, has just been frustrated by Sheriff Nelms.

The warning came to the sheriff late yesterday afternoon and he took prompt action at once, increasing the guards at the jail and instructing the officials to admit no one into the office where the parties were not known to be reputable citizens who had business in the prison office.

"There will be no jail break," said Sheriff Nelms this morning. "The warning came to me in time. I was not surprised, as I had been anticipating a ruse of the nature which has been exposed. I am giving the jail my personal attention. I visit the prison several times each day and I am too watchful and my jailers are too efficient to allow a plan to liberate the prisoners to be successfully carried into execution."

Last night the guard at the jail was increased. The officers were more vigilant than ever and at a moment's warning a large body of men as well as a subtle, treacherous movement, could have been repelled.

But there is no doubt that a scheme has been on foot several days by which the prisoners hoped to secure their freedom, although the plot, had it been carried out, would have meant death, murder and butchery almost equalled by Spanish cruelty.

DESPERATE PLAN WAS MADE.

Sheriff Nelms has investigated the circumstances. He has held a conference with his officials and it now appears that a most brutal assault was intended to be made upon the jailers, who were to be assaulted and then locked in the cells and their keys taken from them.

"I have made the discovery," said Sheriff Nelms this morning, "that two men were to come to the jail this week at night. With them was to have been a supposed prisoner, who was to have worn the handcuffs."

"When the trio was admitted the men would have covered the jailers, and throwing them into a cell, would have locked them in, taking from them their keys and then freeing the prisoners.

"We have doubled the guards at the jail. Everything is in readiness to repel the contemplated attack and I give you my word there would be serious trouble now should anyone attempt to carry this heinous threat into execution. We are ready for them and have our eyes open."

"We are much of the scheme as I can give out at present, but you can say that we are prepared to meet anybody who thinks they can capture the jailers and release the prisoners."

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

Sheriff Nelms has, as he says, taken every precaution to throw safeguards about the jail and the prisoners who are in his keeping.

The guard has been doubled at night and it would be now impossible for a successful plot to be carried into execution.

IN HONOR OF WEYLER.

MERCHANTS OF CIENFUEGOS SHOW THEIR JOY AT RIVERA'S CAPTURE BY A DEMONSTRATION.

Havana, March 31.—The merchants of Cienfuegos are jubilant over the capture of the rebel general Ruiz Rivera, the successor of Antonio Maceo, by the Spanish troops, and have organized a public demonstration in honor of Captain General Weyler, who is now in that city.

They have also sent a cablegram to the government at Madrid, praising General Weyler's campaign against the rebels and expressing confidence that he will speedily put an end to the rebellion.

Forty-three political suspects were exiled to the Chaffaraine islands in the Mediterranean and to the islands of Fernando Po today and twelve women were sent to the Isle of Pines as "anigas"—members of an organization of murderers.

FLOOD TAKES MANY LIVES

An Awful List of Deaths That Have Been Claimed by the Raging and Relentless Waters.

BODIES ARE FOUND IN A TREE

A Whole Family Lost in Eddyville, Ky., While Returning from a Church in a Skiff.

OTHER CASUALTIES ARE RECORDED

The Scene in the District Deems Description—Accidents of One Who Has Recently Returned from the Scene of Devastation.

Cairo, Ill., March 31.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

A young man from the relief boat brings another tale of horror from the flooded country.

On the Mississippi, near the island, eight cabins were washed from its foundation. It was caught in the top of the trees and it was found the bodies of a man, a woman and three children.

A little further west the body of a white boy was lodged in the drift wood of the slough.

Not thirty yards lower the bodies of six white persons, believed to be the family of a planter named Mason, were found in the attic of a cottage, which had water standing to the eaves.

In Eddyville, Ky., last night, a white man, while trying to save his family in a skiff from the flooded country along the Cumberland river near here, was drowned.

William Flick, wife and two children were also drowned. William is one of the most prosperous farmers in the state.

In Pennington, Va., Walker Crone and his sweetheart, Miss Lenthan, were drowned while coming home from church in a skiff Sunday night in the flooded lowlands near Clinch river bottoms.

LEVEES CONTINUE TO BREAK

A Fearful Catastrophe Is Now Very Likely To Occur at Any Time.

Jackson, Miss., March 31.—From the great Yazoo Mississippi delta comes a wave of distress, and the cry: "The levees have broken," is heard throughout our valley of the Nile. Three fresh breaks have been reported through which pour immense volumes of water carrying destruction to thousands of happy homes and devastating as fertile a territory as is to be found on the globe.

So far no loss of life except to domestic animals has been reported, but may be by night, as the great mounds of earth which protect the flourishing cities of Greenville, Rosedale, Stoneville, Arcola, Friars Point, Rolling Fork and others are water-soaked, mushy and liable to give way at any moment.

The four breaks that have occurred have flooded, or will flood before reaching the Yazoo, perhaps a week hence, the counties of Bolivar, Washington, Sharkey, Issaquena, Yazoo and portions of others in which are comprised the finest cotton farms in the world. In this overflowed district the state has leased eight plantations, upon which with her good abolitionists convicts she was preparing to make another crop of cotton and corn, the latter being in fine condition.

GREENVILLE'S DANGER.

The greatest concern is for the city of Greenville, which, situated as she is, in the hollow of a crescent formed by it on two sides, would be wiped out of existence should a break occur in the immediate vicinity. The streets of the city are twelve feet below the summit of the levee, so that a break once formed, there would be no way of stopping the Niagara, and every house in the place would be swept from its foundation and the remaining inhabitants hurled into eternity.

Fearing such a catastrophe, those who could have migrated to the hills, but thousands still remain. The breaks that have occurred are both above and below Greenville, fifteen and twenty-five miles above, so that the water will pass to the rear of the city. The streams on the Delta all flow from the river and down the opposite side of the valley.

The topography of the country is level, but sloping east and away from the river, for forty miles in some places to the Yazoo and it is down this stream the overflow water must go to again reach the Mississippi, seventy-five or 100 miles south of where it has left it. Thousands of people, white and black, still live the levees and are making a desperate effort to hold what remains.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

It is a life and death struggle, and for this reason there is no rest night or day. The question has been asked today, does it pay to maintain this great levee system? and old river farmers declare it does not; that life and business were more certain forty years ago when no one expected anything but an overflow and prepared for it.

The federal government has been most liberal in appropriations to the levees, the planters of the delta have spent millions more in perfecting the present system. Every bale of cotton produced in this great delta pays a tax of \$1. which creates a large sum annually for the levee purposes. There are doubtless many who after this

will be convinced that this \$1 per bale might be more profitably expended.

However, the crisis is on. It is probable several other breaks will soon occur.

The water is reported higher than ever before known from Memphis to Vicksburg.

STORM INJURES JETTIES.

GALVESTON IS A GREAT LOSER BY THE LATE STORM.

The Completion of the Harbor Improvement Delayed and a Large Additional Expense Is Incurred.

Galveston, Tex., March 31.—Investigation of the jetties shows that the storm of last Sunday was much more serious than was at first estimated. The trouble on the North Jetty got the full force of the blow and the sea was driven over it with such force that the iron rails were bent and twisted as though they had been mere wires, and the heavy stringers on which the rails were laid were buried in every direction. The piling, which in some places was driven thirty feet into the ground was cut off as though a tooth pick had been clipped with a sharp knife.

The investigation has not yet been completed, but as far as it has progressed it is found that about 5,500 feet of trestle has been carried away entirely. The damage was done in spots. Between five and six thousand feet of trestle will have to be repaired before it can be used again.

It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be about \$10,000, and that it will require three months to complete the work.

In addition to the damage to the trestle a number of government beacons were blown down and these will have to be replaced by new ones before any more government survey can be made.

All the above are extraordinary losses, and will greatly delay the completion of the jetties.

JIM RIVER GOING UP.

Great Loss Incurred in South Dakota by Reason of the Recent Great Flood.

Huron, S. D., March 31.—There has been a four-foot rise in the Jim river here in the past twenty-four hours.

It is now only four inches below the high water mark of 1881, and is rapidly rising. Several bridges have gone out. Railways will go when the ice moves. Railway bridges are safe.

Losses from wrecked bridges, grain in shock and hay will be heavy.

STUDENTS SIGHT SEEING.

Washington Is Now Entertaining Some Very Attractive Visitors.

Washington, March 31.—Fifteen attractive and pretty southern young women, students at the Ward seminary, Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by Professor J. D. Blanton, president of the seminary, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Taylor, and Mrs. M. I. Bagley as chaperones, arrived in the city yesterday and spent some hours in sightseeing.

The party is in charge of Charles L. Longsdorff, traveling passenger agent of the Seaboard Air-Line. The young ladies are the party are: Misses Carolina Logan, Octa Hale, Jeannette Nelson, Mary Arnold, Lura Hale, Lessie Lane, Lora Denison, Minnie Logan, May Rutherford, Marie Matthews, Bertha Smith, Inez Kerr, Louise Brasford, Sabina Burke, and Olive Spicer. They spent the morning in visiting the capital and making the acquaintance of several senators and representatives from the southern states.

Some time was spent in the new library and then the treasury was visited, where Mr. J. Fount Tillman himself, a Tennesseean, showed every courtesy to the sightseers. Before luncheon a call was made on Mrs. McKinley. The young ladies left Nashville last Tuesday and have spent the week in Atlanta, Portsmouth and Old Point Comfort. They will leave this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Philadelphia, and afterwards visit Niagara Falls and New York.

From the latter city a sea voyage to Norfolk will be made, thence returning to Nashville by rail.

INDIA NEEDS MUCH AID.

Over a Million and a Half More Dollars Needed for the Famine Sufferers.

New York, March 31.—Sir Francis MacLean, chief justice of India and chairman of the government relief committee, today forwarded a cable message in response to the inquiry of The Christian Herald as to the condition of the famine and the needs of the committee in which he states that \$1,600,000 beyond the amount already received is required.

Further appeals, he states, are quite warranted.

The Christian Herald has already cabled \$30,000 to India and is now completing the purchase of a "whaleback" steamship City of Everett, which the United States government has placed at the disposal of the relief movement, which will sail for Calcutta in April loaded with corn, the contributions of American sympathizers.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Evergreen Names Its Candidates for Mayor and Members of Council.

Evergreen, Ala., March 31.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

At a meeting of the voters of this town last night the following nominations were made:

Major. Colonel W. D. Atkinson; councilmen John Hill, C. M. Ethridge, J. W. Cook, J. F. Irwin and L. Jackson.

PEACH CROP INJURED.

Athens, Ga., March 31.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

The frost Sunday morning damaged the peach crop in this section badly. The farmers who inspected their trees today say that fully one-half the crop is killed and that the remaining half is damaged. Up to Sunday morning the outlook for a large and satisfactory peach crop in this section of the state was very bright.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—Lieutenant Governor Macintosh has resigned his position as lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

HE SUCCEEDS GEN. RIVERA

It is Believed That General Julio Sangilly Will Be Successor to the Captured Cuban.

RIVERA NOT PRISONER OF WAR

He Will Probably Have Only a Drumhead Court Martial and Be Summarily Executed.

SANGUILLY'S FORMER STAY IN CUBA

He Spent Two Years in Cuba and Was Released by the Good Offices of the United States Government Last February.

TOBACCO CO.'S NEW PLAN

IT WILL ABANDON FACTOR PLAN OF DEALING WITH CUSTOMERS.

It Issues a Long Circular Stating the Reason for the Change and How the New Scheme Will Be Carried Out.

New York, March 31.—The American Tobacco Company decided yesterday to abandon the factor plan of handling its product and will substitute therefor in states where it can be done a system of donating money or merchandise to the jobbers who purchase direct from the company. The trust issued a long circular to its customers yesterday to that effect.

In the circular it sets forth that "in many states legislatures have passed laws making illegal forms of contracts similar to factors' agreements."

"While these are probably unconstitutional," it continues, "the litigation to test the act would entail loss and expense to manufacturers and dealers alike."

A second circular outlines the manner in which the trust hopes to evade the law concerning the factors' agreements while giving customers equal benefits. It reads as follows:

"It is our hope that the success of our business will warrant our making donations of money or merchandise to our customers from time to time, in recognition of their interest in distributing our goods. Should we be able to carry out this intention the donation at first will be based primarily upon the amount of our products purchased by you direct from us, and secondly, upon the expense to us of maintaining the output of our brands in your state."

This action of the trust was accompanied by the usual reports of cigarette and tobacco wars, with which Wall street has been surprised for some years.

The stock of the company failed to respond to the rumors of impending ruinous competition.

ENGLISH CAPITAL COMING.

It Is Reported To Be Actively Looking About for American Copper Mines.

New York, March 31.—The Journal says: English capital is again looking for an opportunity to invest in American copper mines, according to rumors which are given credence in mining circles, and an attempt is now being made to secure the control of two properties, one located in Arizona and the other in Montana.

At present these mines are not being worked to anything like their capacity, but it is said that if the deal now on foot is successfully carried out, many improvements will be made and they will be entirely organized.

The mines in question are the Butte and Boston properties in Montana and the old Dominion copper mines in Arizona. Both are now controlled by the same men, A. S. Bigelow, of Boston, and Lewisohn Bros., of this city.

They refuse to speak of the rumored deal and say they have no knowledge of it.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

Large Crowd at the Christening of the Dupont by Commander Converse's Daughter.

Bristol, R. I., March 31.—Torpedo boat No. 7 was launched at 6 o'clock last evening at the Herreshoff works in the presence of a number of naval officers, invited guests and about 300 townspeople.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, everything being ready, the bottle of wine was broken at the bow by Lillian Shelly Converse, daughter of Commander Converse, and at the same time she christened the boat "Dupont."

The new craft then took on a slow movement and slid into the waters of the Bristol harbor. The vessel is a sister ship of torpedo boat No. 6.

SIAM'S KING COMING.

He Will Pass Through This Country After Visiting the Countries of Europe.

Tacoma, Wash., March 31.—News arrived today from Hong Kong that the king of Siam has arranged to visit Europe, leaving Bangkok in the first week in April. The trip will be made on the royal yacht Machachakri as far as Genoa.

It will be made by the royal party in Italy, Switzerland and France, where the king desires to take part in the jubilee celebrations.

Joining his yacht in England, he will proceed to Sweden, Denmark and St. Petersburg, returning to Siam through the United States. The royal yacht will again meet his majesty in Hong Kong in September and convey him back to Bangkok.

He desires to spend some time in the United States, believing that his kingdom will enjoy large and increasing trade with this country. A large retinue of servants will accompany him.

MR. GLADSTONE RETURNS HOME.

The Wife of the Prominent Millionaire Gives an Help to Her Sick Husband.

New York, March 31.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie yesterday gave birth to a daughter. The mother and child are at Mr. Carnegie's residence in this city.

Mr. Carnegie is at his country home in Greenwich, Conn., where he is convalescing from his recent severe illness.

JOHN F. PURDY DEAD.

London, March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in England from the south of France, where they have been sojourning for some time.

As Mrs. Gladstone, who was indisposed, was leaving the railway car at Calais, preparatory to boarding the steamer to cross the channel, she slipped from the step and was severely shaken.

EDUCATION BILL PASSED.

London, March 31.—John F. Purdy, one of the founders of the American Jockey Club, died yesterday at his home, 21 Fifth avenue. Mr. Purdy was born in New York October 14, 1859.

BLADGETT IS CONTENTIOUS

He Continues to Manifest a Tendency Toward Strife in the Republican Ranks.

HOT CHARGES AGAINST BUCK

The Story of a Deal in Which Tom Does Not Lose His Trick So Easily.

COLONEL GIVES TOM A MISSION

Blodgett Carries It Out with Great Satisfaction to All Except a Few. Buck's Success as a Political Financier Is Not Demonstrated.

Washington, March 31.—Special to The Evening Constitution.

Tom Blodgett continues to manifest a tendency toward strife in the republican ranks and all efforts to put a stop on his tongue have so far been unavailing. One of Colonel Buck's henchmen tried it at the Riggs' house tonight and the result was a red-hot controversy which brought out a story.

This action of the trust was accompanied by the usual reports of cigarette and tobacco wars, with which Wall street has been surprised for some years.

The stock of the company failed to respond to the rumors of impending ruinous competition.

Colonel Blodgett and Pledger and the other fellows who had been fighting McKinley saw that the jig was up, they began making overtures to Colonel Buck and were admitted back into the fold. The colonel knew he could knock out these contesting delegations before the national committee, but it was to his interests to go there with as clean a delegation as possible, so he went to work to smooth over the various contests. Smith Easley was sent down to Jesup to have a conference with Antony Wilson about the eleventh, and when he came back he reported that he believed it would be possible to get from Wilson such an

Fought Fast And Furious

Mr. Welborn Hill, Dr. Hugh Hagan, Mr. Sam Walker and Mr. John Walker Exchange Blows.

MR. HILL USED A BUGGY WHIP

Picture Moldings, Fists and Buggy-whips Flew Thick and Fast in the Air.

WALKER'S STORE WAS THE SCENE

Fight Occurred Yesterday Afternoon at 4 O'clock and Lasted Only a Few Minutes—The Difficulty Was Caused by a Conversation Between Mr. Sam Walker and Mrs. Welborn Hill—All Concerned Made Statements.

A heavy horsewhip, four pairs of fists and a lot of picture moldings were indiscriminately wielded in a brisk fight yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the store of Sam Walker, on Marietta street.

Mr. Welborn Hill, the city marshal; Dr. Hugh Hagan, Mr. Sam Walker and Mr. John Walker were the principals, and while the fight lasted it caused much excitement and quite a sensation.

The fight was lively from start to finish and when the last blow was delivered, it was found that all engaged in the difficulty were more or less bruised.

The fight was the result of a conversation between Mrs. Welborn Hill and Mr. Sam Walker. Mrs. Hill called at the store early in the afternoon. She was accompanied by Mrs. E. S. McCandless. Mrs. Hill desired to have a picture mended which she had left with Mr. Walker and a misunderstanding resulted.

Mrs. Hill stated to Dr. Hagan that she had been insulted by Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker was said to have been angry, also. Dr. Hagan telephoned Mr. Welborn Hill, and the latter met Dr. Hagan at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. The two men then went to Sam Walker's store.

Mr. Hill took the buggy whip that was in Dr. Hagan's buggy, and when he entered the store, he called for Mr. Walker and began the use of the whip without further notice.

All connected with the fight have made statements. Dr. Hagan and Mr. John Walker fought while Mr. Hill and Mr. Sam Walker were engaged in their difficulty. A number of blows were exchanged, after which the fight was declared over and Dr. Hagan and Mr. Hill left the store.

While the fight was in progress, a large crowd was attracted to the scene and among those who came was a policeman. The officer served all parties concerned with a copy of charges and they were cited to appear before the recorder this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DUKES AND WILSON MIX.

A Lively Set-to in Maddox's Store on Alabama Street Yesterday Afternoon.

Dr. W. M. Dukes engaged in a lively fight with Cliff Wilson in the store of J. J. & J. E. Maddox yesterday afternoon and both men are wearing the scars of the conflict.

Dr. Dukes is a much older man than Wilson and he looks as if a thrashing machine had come in contact with his face. His long beard, which was the pride of the household, is tangled and part of it is missing.

Dr. Dukes claims that he went into the store to pay a bill he owed. There was one item that he claims he did not receive full value for his money and he refused to pay it, unless a correction was made.

There was lively talking among the clerks, when it is claimed that Mr. Wilson came up and announced that he was the fighting man of the establishment.

In an interview Dr. Dukes said that he abdicated the rough talk of the clerks until Wilson came up, who was so insulting that it was impossible for any gentleman to stand by and take it without resentment.

"I did the best I could, and while I got the worst of the fight, as you can see, I would not be insulted without making a show."

The affair caused much of a sensation in the wholesale quarters on Alabama street, as the fight was witnessed by a large crowd. Dr. Dukes did not pay for the goods that he claims were not what they were represented to him. Wilson says he paid the firm in licking the gentleman.

THE NOBLEST STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN.

The poet meant in his natural and social relation, no doubt. The most important mass of information concerning him can be gleaned from that masterpiece, *CONQUEST, MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT*, which gives the latest statistics, a history and knowledge concerning the marriage relation, the home treatment of organic and mental diseases, the propagation of the species and other valuable medical facts. It shows how to cure results of excesses. How to attain full vigor and strength—in a word, how to be a manly man.

One copy free to the address of any true inquirer, in sealed, plain wrapper, by

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,

Dept' M, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TAX BOOKS OPEN TOMORROW

Receiver Armistead Is Ready for the Annual Rush.

NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

The Books Will Be Open During the Months of April, May and June—All Delinquents Will Be Double Taxed and Payment Will Be Required by the County Commissioners.

Tax Receiver T. M. Armistead will open his books tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and tax return will be received at his office for the next ninety days.

The books will be open until the last day of June, and after that time the books will be closed and all property holders who have failed to make a faithful return of their property will be double taxed.

Beginning with the opening of the tax books tomorrow, a new regulation will be enforced regarding the return of property. This regulation is enforced only in cities having a free delivery and where the streets are numbered. There are eight of these cities in the state. Hereafter all city property owners will be compelled to return each city lot separately, giving the street and number and a separate and distinct valuation.

Heretofore many requests and excuses have been annually filed by delinquent tax payers upon their failure to make their returns in the proper time. In case of failure this year, an affidavit must be made with the clerk of the board of commissioners, and the excuse must be valid, otherwise the double tax will remain and the amount will be collected by law if not paid voluntarily by the tax payer.

"If the return is not made within the ninety days allowed by law," said Tax Receiver Armistead, this morning, "some good and reasonable excuse must be made. To say that the matter was forgotten or that you were out of the city at the time will be no excuse this year."

"Every one will be compelled to list all of their city property separately. Of course this regulation does not apply to cities and towns where the streets are not numbered, but it does apply to all cities within the state where there is a free postal delivery."

Mr. Armistead was busily engaged today in getting his office in condition and arranging his books and papers and tax return sheets preparatory to the rush that will begin tomorrow.

DEKALB'S COUNTY SITE.

THE SPECIAL TAX TO BE ARGUED ON APRIL 19TH.

Over \$30,000 of Special Taxes Have Been Levied and Party Collected for the Purpose of Building a New Courthouse.

The question of the legality of the levying of the local tax upon the citizens of DeKalb county for the purpose of building a new courthouse is to be heard before the supreme court.

The case has been set for a hearing April 19th.

Last year the county commissioners imposed a special tax on the people of the county for the purpose of raising a little over \$30,000 with which a new courthouse would be built.

In the meantime an election was held on the question of the future location of the county site and Stone Mountain and Decatur were the contestants. Stone Mountain received a large majority of the votes cast, but the people of Decatur claimed that the meaning of the law is that the location of the site should be decided by a three-fourth vote of the registered voters of the county and the issue is still pending before the secretary of state.

The question of the legality of the levying of the tax was carried to the supreme court, one side claiming that the county commissioners had not proceeded according to law in levying the tax.

The secretary of state will probably wait until after the case is passed upon in the supreme court before proceeding with the investigation as to the legality of the election for changing the county site.

A QUANT HATCHET.

Waycross, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

A quaint hatchet with an unwritten and unfathomable history of peculiarly colonial interest is among a small collection of relics and curios possessed by John Brown, an old newspaper man and war veteran, who lives three miles south of Waycross.

It was unearthed over a quarter of a century ago in one of the old Indian battle-fields of Florida and soon passed into Mr. Brown's hands. From the inscription on it, it would seem that the hatchet is over two centuries old and was made of cast steel at Sheffield, England.

It is of a curious shape and rust-eaten. Some one has suggested that probably it is the same little hatchet that General George Washington used when a little boy in felling his father's cherry tree. Anyhow, Mr. Brown treasures it most highly and will keep it with him to his grave.

NOTES ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The council meets next Monday with many interesting questions on tap for discussion.

Mr. Dimmock's tax committee will meet Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

The electric light committee will hold a meeting Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Mr. J. E. Maddox chairman.

Mr. I. S. Mitchell has called a meeting of his street committee for Friday.

The claims committee will meet Thursday at 3 o'clock, Mr. Hubert Culberson, chairman.

Mr. Pittman, building inspector, will file his monthly report tomorrow. The report will itemize all the improvements that have been going on in the city for the month of March.

HE LOVED NOT WISELY

A Young Man Faints in the Courtroom After Being Fined for Pulling His Sweetheart's Hair.

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

L. W. Shelly in Jealous Rage Attacked His Old Sweetheart, Emma Russell, and Was Arrested.

SHE STILL FELT SORRY FOR HIM

When He Was Fined \$30 He Asked Her To Pay the Fine—She Refused and Left Him—He Reeled and Fell in a Dead Faint While Being Led to the Prisoners' Room.

A dramatic scene was witnessed in the police court yesterday afternoon.

Three young women occupied seats in the courtroom when the case of L. W. Shelly was called. A young man, neatly dressed and about twenty-five years of age, came from the prisoners' room and stood in front of Recorder Calhoun. The three women were the witnesses against him, and they told a most remarkable story, but their story was not near as startling and interesting as the sequel to the trial. The facts as brought out in the case were as follows:

L. W. Shelly was in love with Emma Russell, one of the witnesses. He had dugged her footsteps for several months, and she was afraid to go out on the streets alone. There had been a time when she returned his affection, but lately she had ceased to care for him. This had enraged him and made him moody and jealous.

Monday night he went to the house where Emma was residing, and slipping into the hall behind the staircase, about 10 o'clock Emma came out of the parlor, where she had been entertaining a young man, and when he passed out of the front door and she turned to go upstairs, he grabbed her by the hair, and in anger and frenzy pulled out a whole handful, so the witnesses stated.

It could be seen from her testimony that Emma wanted to shield the prisoner as much as possible, some memory of the old love probably actuating her to deal as lightly with him as she could. "Somebody pulled me by the hair," she said, "but I don't know who it was."

Shelly made a pathetic appeal to the recorder to let off, but it seemed that he had been before his honor for some similar offense, and Recorder Calhoun remarked:

"Mr. Shelly, I cannot let you off without a heavy fine. You must pay \$30 and costs."

A very remarkable thing then occurred. Shelly called Emma off to one side and asked her to help him pay the fine. She said she did not have the money and could not possibly assist him.

The three women turned to leave the courtroom and Shelly gazed at the retreating form of his old sweetheart in a dazed way. An officer caught him by the arm to lead him back to the prisoners' room. With a despairing cry he reeled and fell heavily upon the floor in a dead faint. Policemen and spectators rushed to his side. Emma turned as if she would also go to him, but was caught by one of her friends, who said in a whisper, "Oh, he is just pretending just to get your sympathy." And with this the three women left the courtroom.

The fainting prisoner was carried into the prisoners' room and Dr. Mel Martin, one of the city physicians, who was in the station house, was summoned, and he attended Shelly until he revived.

Shelly will have to work thirty days in the stockade, unless Emma relents and helps pay the fine. And some of the officers of the court believe she will yet do it.

BIBLE CHAIR AT UNIVERSITY

The Discussion Over It Is Likely To Reach Large and Extensive Proportions.

Athens, Ga., March 31. Special to The Evening Constitution.

Discussion about the Bible chair at the university will be carried still further than it will be discussed in the Georgia Baptist convention at Gainesville there can be no doubt and everybody here is waiting with interest to see what kind of a turn it will take there.

The conference will be held at the university, the once famous barony, who was born in Boston not so very long ago at Keith's theater—to come to Caracas as guests of the government. They accepted and their visit took the form of a state function. They were received formally by the government, a band and a military company marched to the railway station, where the mayor presented them with the freedom of the city in a gold box. Reception, concerts, and all that sort of social revelry marked the visit.

The cause of the enthusiasm was that the city wanted opera for the next year. A subscription of \$30,000 was voted and Tagliapietra went off to Italy to engage the company.

The company opened brilliantly, but Venezuela was on the verge of its periodical revolution. If there was dissension at the capital there was double and twisted disaster inside the opera house, for if there is any organization which can give points in the way of revolution, it is an opera company.

One night the police discovered a plot to blow up the opera house while the president of the republic was listening to music. They examined barrels of gunpowder under it. As if that were not embarrassing enough, the soprano packed her grip and departed. Now Venezuela does not keep open connection at all with the outside world, and the mayor refused to join in the Bible chair movement, insisting that it is an opera company.

The discussion will be carried on between opera and rum.

She argued, after some urging, for three weeks, to join in the Bible chair movement, but did not fall in love with the cause.

"You cannot imagine," she owned, "how arduous I have found the labor of beating time, had to I have my arm raised for hours, though I am not a soprano, and I could sleep at all, toward the last."

"I feared that I would be paralyzed permanently," she said.

Shelly has never been in her native land since that time, although she is as become her noble descent, a loyal Venezuelan. She has referred to this experience as the most difficult of her life, in words which give somewhat different color to the causes of the leader's desperation, and which either prove how difficult it is to tell the truth twice, or else how impossible it is for two people to repeat the same thing in the same way, for the incident, as in the above, was narrated by her friend, Carpenter, who had it from her. "It is twelve years ago," she said, "since I was in Venezuela, and I cannot say that my last experience there was not half as bad as this. I have given my heart to the national opera, but before that, I had given it to the government, and now I have given it to the government again."

Mr. William Parker, the president and founder of this association, is lying seriously ill at his home near the courthouse. He announces a revival meeting to begin at the association building at 3 o'clock p. m. on May 20, to continue until after the convention, and he asks his disciples to pray the Lord for more strength for his body and soul and to put more workers in the field.

It is the opinion of the author that the

ROLLING CARS CAUSE DAMAGE

Brakeman Sues Railroad Because His Hand Was Mashed.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

Judge Candler's Criminal Court Will Meet Tomorrow Morning and Perdue Will Probably Be Placed on Trial for His Life—What Is Going on in the Courts.

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PERSONS.
Leaving the city for a week or longer can have THE EVENING CONSTITUTION mailed to any address in the United States for 10 cents per week. Don't fail to do it. It will be as good as a letter from home every day, except Sunday.

Nichols & Holliday, Constitution Building, Advertisers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., March 31 1897

ANOTHER REFORM CRUSADE.
Our police authorities seem to be determined to crush out the gamblers and bumbo men in Atlanta.

This is the thing to do, but we need something more. The police should make every ward of the city as orderly and safe that it will be possible for the wage-worker to walk through it, and carry his week's salary home without being held up and looted.

Make the gamblers go, but first let us get rid of our highwaymen and the Plattsburg incendiaries.

The gamblers are a nuisance, but there are more dangerous characters among us. The average citizen can avoid the slick fellows who want to entice him into a game, but he is at the mercy of footpads, burglars and firebugs.

Let us attend to the more serious evils first. When we smash the toughs, we then look after the gentlemanly fellows who occasionally win a few dollars at poker.

Guard our streets and homes first. We can take care of the gamblers later.

COURTESY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.
Warfare in Cuba has some picturesque lights and shadows.

When General Rivera, the insurgent leader, was captured, General Velasco, of the Spanish army, told him that he regretted his misfortune, but that he would be compelled to try him by a drum head court-martial and shoot him.

In reply, the prisoner said, that he was proud to shake the hand of so valiant and distinguished an enemy.

These two, general will doubtless spend a day or two in the interchange of these remarkable courtesies, and then the unfortunate Cuban will be murdered with due pomp and ceremony.

They are a strange people—our neighbors off the Florida coast.

DISTINGUISHED EVANGELISTS.

The services held today and tomorrow at the Tabernacle by the seven leading evangelists of the world will draw immense crowds.

The distinguished missionaries who are now visiting Atlanta represent several denominations. They are Dr. A. B. Simpson, Presbyterian; Rev. S. A. Merritt, Methodist; Rev. A. T. Pearson, Baptist; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Episcopalian, all of New York, and Rev. R. A. Henck, of Philadelphia, the field secretary of the Christian Science; Dean Peck, of Colorado, and Rev. Mr. McGuire, a missionary who has recently returned from Congo.

Dr. Pearson filled Spurgeon's pulpit in London for years. Dr. Simpson is the wonderful missionary evangelist who has been known to raise \$22,000 at a single meeting.

Atlanta welcomes these leaders of the Christian alliance, and will gladly aid them in their missionary work.

It is announced that Dr. Simpson does not propose to take up any collections here. This is well enough, during our season of hard times, but whenever the missionary cause needs aid there are men in Atlanta who are able to help it, and they will not hold back.

General Day will go to Cuba as Mr. McKinley's representative. Well, we need more daylight here.

Oakland cemetery is blooming. It will be in fine order for Decoration Day.

Corbett's brother probably came to Atlanta because it is the home of Colonel E. C. Bruffey.

This nonsense about firebugs in Pittsburgh should be stopped. Atlanta cannot afford to temporize with such lawlessness.

Is our jury system unconstitutional? If it is, hundreds of able Georgia lawyers will wonder why they never suspected it before.

Senator Bacon is doing a good work for Georgia fish. This is all right, but he should put in a few ticks for Georgia hogs.

According to our weather bureau, we may expect a pleasant April. This is nothing new. We generally get it.

London has done the proper thing in turning over the log book of the Mayflower to New England.

Editor Gann, of The New York Sun, has printed in his paper an article un-

poems in our language, according to his judgment. But is any one man competent to pick out ten best poems?

The flood news grows more discouraging. It is to be feared that this season will beat the record.

The police election today will doubtless prove satisfactory. With Chief Connolly and an efficient corps of assistants the city will be well served.

Constitutional Amendments.

GOODBYE, MARCH.

One day smilin' and the next day tears,
Vaccinating 'twixt hopes and fears.
When you go to sleep you can not say
What sort of weather you'll have next day.

It may be clear, or it may be sun,
May be raining like a son-of-a-gun.
It may be wind or it may be snow,
It's hop light, ladies, and away we go!

Taint no use for to fume and fret,
If your head is baked and your feet are wet!

If the river runs high or the river runs low,
Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow!

Looking at it thus you soon will learn
To take it as it comes and not care a darn,
Melting or freezing as stiff as starch,
But there's one consolation, it's goodbye.

March!

April has a great many faults, 'tis true,
For fooling good Christian people too.
But no matter how may blow the blast,
It can't be as bad as the month that's past.

And if there should come no more mishaps,
We may all go to growing or shooting craps.
And the rain may pour and the sun may parch,
But now, thank heaven, it is goodbye.

March!

Montgomery M. Folsom.

GLIMPSES OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Fred Wilhelm—all the boys know Fred—in town. He seems to have been blown up from Appalachia by the late cyclone as he doesn't seem to be able to account for his presence here in any other way. He left Miss Cricket in Columbus with a friend and ran up to Atlanta to see the weather bureau man to find out what time the waters would subside so that he could go back to his oyster farm at Appalachia.

"The Appalachians oysters are in their prime now," said Fred, as he stood in the midst of a circle of admiring friends. For a dime they will pile such a quantity before you that you can sit down and eat until the pile of shells reaches to your chin.

"It is a great town. The United States government has been watching me very closely of late, as the war department thinks that I am in collusion with the Cubans, and they have had two or three warships cruising around the mouth of the river for several days. The Cubans made a big blunder and a crowd of them went up to Appalachia, as if they were planning a filibustering expedition, and the Marblehead and several other vessels followed them watching their movements.

"While the war vessels were watching the Cubans up there, an expedition slipped off for Miami, Fla., and I suppose has landed safely on the shores of Cuba long before this time.

"I talked with a number of Cubans in Appalachia, and they were nice, gentlemanly fellows, never went about the saloons and were as orderly and well behaved as any crowd of men I ever met with anywhere. I went down the bay and was taken aboard the Marblehead, through the courtesy of the officers, and it was a great shock to a landsman to look through the immensely machinery of the big gunboat.

"Ordinarily there are not many Cubans at Appalachia, mostly Greek and Dagoes. The Cubans who visited us were great smokers. By the way, we have a new brand of cigars down there that is very popular. They are called Stinkaduras, cabbage wrapped and corn shuck filled, full Savannahs."

"I am afraid our fruit is all killed in Paulding," remarked Dr. Robinson, of Dallas, who was in the city this morning.

"I have been afraid to look at mine since the freeze last week. My neighbors, however, who have investigated their orchards, are of the opinion that the crop is seriously injured, if not entirely cut off.

"When I came home out of the war, a mere boy, with nothing but a wife, a crop of peaches came in mighty handy for us. As it happened the crop was bountiful that year, and I went to work and stilled about thirty gallons of fine peach brandy. We had been living on corn bread and cowpeas with a little sorghum thrown in, and we were nearly starved out.

"I took that barrel of brandy to Marietta and sold it and bought a side of bacon and a sack of flour, a cheap dress for my wife and a few other little things, and carried them home, having money left in my pocket. Well, sir, do you know that we sat up nearly the whole night admiring those things and talking over our future prospects?

"I have made money since then and have often accomplished some very good deals, but I have never felt quite as good over any one thing as I did that night as I sat and looked into the smiling and hopeful face of my young wife as she gazed on the new things that I had bought with the proceeds of that crop of peaches in Marietta."

"Ben Furlong was one of those characters who disliked to pay as they went around Albany in days gone by when planters were wealthy and independent, but if you sent the bill for a purchase to him afterwards he would send the money without a word," said Colonel Nesbitt as he grew a little bit reminiscent yesterday.

"A Jew by the name of Schwarts went to Albany and put up a livery stable. He was a witty fellow and always getting off a joke or somebody just for the fun of it. One day Ben drove into town and put his team up at Schwart's stable. He went out in town and attended to what business he had to transact and then went to the stable to get his team.

"General Day will go to Cuba as Mr. McKinley's representative. Well, we need more daylight here.

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THE FARM OUGHT TO BE MADE SELF-SUSTAINING.

That Is the First Principle of Successful Cotton Growing, According to Mr. J. Lindsay Johnson.
Other Crops May Save Cotton.

Editor of The Evening Constitution—I do not know that I can do more than elaborate on what I have already said on the subject of cotton in other periodicals recently.

In the first place, I am sorry that any planter of cotton in Georgia with valuable advice to give on the subject should have absented himself from the meeting in August. I take it still as a maxim of truth that in a multitude of council there is much wisdom and I do not see why any friend of the cotton growing interest should withhold his good advice at a time when I may say, except President Brown, feel the urgent need of better prices for our cotton and fewer debts for bread and meat and other necessities consumed on the farm.

I believe, as a business principle, the farm should be made self-sustaining. The surest way to do this is to produce on the farm all things possible needed for the farm and the labor and the animals thereon.

If this course is pursued the bird is in hand; if not, it may be far up in the bush out of reach.

Things produced on the farm and for use of the farm are there where needed and at a cost of production, whatever that may be, and expressed in labor which often cannot be otherwise employed. The difference between the cost of produce on the farm, which must be used on the farm, and produce bought for the farm, is the difference between the cost of production and the retail price, which is seldom below 9 per cent on a cash basis and often 10 per cent on a credit contract.

Where is the business man who can afford to pay 40 or even 50 per cent interest on a note? And yet this is precisely what he does when he buys corn or meat. The real difference between the cost of produce on the farm and that to be bought for the farm is often the difference between something and nothing. When this is true and it often occurs, then you can see it written between the ribs of your fat starved mules and horses and read it through the blue, lifeless milk that scarcely supplies the poor ragged children with food that your cotton has not even clothed.

Further, result, your poor little starved, bare-boned, sore-shouldered mule is so weak and lifeless that he cannot pull the plow intended for him, and thus he goes through the crop season, if he may reach that point, skimming the soil that needs to be thoroughly plowed; in the vain hope of harvesting a crop which he never sees, but which, if properly cultivated, would not bring disappointment.

The good cow in skin and bones wears about your bare cotton fields searching for food she should have in a warm stable, and for which she should doubly repay you in rich milk and golden butter. But your bought corn yields no shocks, your store flour no bran, the straw stack which you have not would bring ample shelter if properly constructed.

I submit to your own observation, if this is not a true picture of the all-cotton farmer.

Now, in regard to the statistics in a previous article in The Evening Constitution, as they relate to the value of grain and other food crops in comparison with the value of the cotton crop of Georgia. I observe no mention in made of the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of pork, beef, mutton, kid, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, eggs, butter, milk, vegetables and other things, not to mention the fodder crop that must be considerable.

Go ask the farmers of Georgia today and they will tell you they owe less money and have more meat in their houses than they have had in thirty years. What has caused this change? They followed the advice of the American Cotton Growers' Association; in fact, they were the association, and followed the advice of the leaders and cut down the cotton acreage 20 per cent; increased the food crops in a like ratio and for the first time in thirty years Georgia bought no cotton.

That corn crop gave the hogs they killed last fall and which they have hanging up in their houses today—in most instances sufficient for the year. Last year they fell back again and failed to plant enough corn, so while the farmers will buy little meat this year they will have to buy much more corn than they should.

Let us plant corn this year for a dry year full and plenty, as in the good old days of our fathers when full corn cribs and fat meat houses was the pride of every planter; when sordid dollars were a secondary consideration; when cotton was king because it was wisely grown only as a surplus crop in a business way.

But think from all these considerations, we have seen that the 7,000,000 bale crop grown in 1896 brought \$28,000,000, while the 10,000,000 bale crop in 1894 brought only \$25,000,000. The 7,000,000 crop bringing net \$50,000,000 more than the 10,000,000 crop and both under the single gold standard on contracted currency, showing clearly that under the same depressed condition that a 7,000,000 crop will bring about \$4 more per capita to the south than a 10,000,000-bale crop.

Besides, when we compare the enormous amount saved on our expense account in not having to buy from the west in the past two years, we can comprehend how our farmers are more nearly out of debt than they have been in thirty years.

But we cannot comprehend how any one interested in the prosperity of the south can wish to go back to all methods of debt, poverty and degradation that we have followed so long and with so much disaster. Far be it from me to assert that our agricultural interest is prosperous as it should be, or any other interest in truth under our contracted system of robber currency.

While there exist long-time contracts such as the state, county and municipal debts, mortgage debts, railroad stocks and bonds and other corporation securities, all contracted for and the labor and material paid for at a time when prices for such were much higher than they are now, by reason of the fact that we were at the time these contracts were made under a bimetallic standard, or paper currency standard and coining large amounts of silver and gold, while now we are coining no silver as standard or redemption money. So long as these conditions exist under which we are compelled to pay double the amount of the products of our labor in settlement of these debts, we cannot expect any great amount of prosperity.

There are few if any railroad or other corporate stocks or bonds contracted for at a time when the price of cotton was under the single gold standard; that is, in full. In fact almost all of them have already gone into the hands of a receiver and the debt scaled down under what they are pleased to call readjustment, which, in common parlance, means the small investor who put up the money to build the property has been frozen out, fleeced and robbed of nearly all he had put up.

Our public debt, however, cannot be settled in this way. Our honor is pledged to settlement in full, and until this is done we must bear the burden.

Therefore we must take things as they are and not as we would have them. This gives us only a greater reason for closest economy, shunning every possible species of debt, employing only the wisest business methods, and when we find we get \$50,000,000 more for a 7,000,000 bale crop than for a 10,000,000 bale crop we call that business. Then with the same or less expenditure of labor we find we have saved many millions more by growing our own food crops, we call that more business.

In justice to the merchants in my section I will say while they at one time exacted a large acreage in cotton as necessary to obtain credit, they have learned the un wisdom of such course and for the past two years have not made this exactation.

No one has ever advised the growing of food crops in Georgia to sell or as a money crop. The comparison of the money price of cotton with that of corn or wheat is unfair. For the reason that the corn must be consumed on the farm, whether grown or bought. The question then resolves itself into this form: Whether it is more economical to grow cotton at 5 cents per pound—for that is the price the last full crop sold at—and buy corn at from 20 to 40 per cent above the price of corn on the farm where produced, or grow your own corn at the price of the labor expended on such crop? For an example suppose we look at it this way: Suppose we simply reduce our cotton acreage 20 per cent and instead of increasing our acreage in corn we simply sow this increased acreage in peas to turn under to feed to the land and not to the animals on the farm. Now, this being the case we are compelled to buy a part of our corn and meat supply. Now, when we grow a

SOUTHERN CHANGES

Official Confirmation of The Evening Constitution's Prediction of Last Friday.

MAJOR VAUGHAN TO COME HERE

He succeeds J. H. Barrett, Who goes to Washington as Superintendent of Transportation.

MR. J. H. SIMPSON IS LET OUT

The Columbus Division Is Abolished and the Richmond Division Created. Mr. J. S. B. Thompson's Jurisdiction Extended--The Full List of Changes That Are Announced for Tomorrow.

It was announced exclusively in The Evening Constitution last Friday afternoon that some big shake-ups were imminent in the transportation department of the Southern railway.

The tip came to the paper straight and its readers are ready for the changes which occur tomorrow and which are made public by the official circulars which reached Atlanta from Washington last night.

The change is one of the biggest that has taken place over the system since the reorganization of the Southern railway and interests nearly every division on the entire system.

The most important change is the abolishment of the office of general superintendent of car service, which lets Mr. J. H. Simpson out of the service of the company.

In the place of this office the office of superintendent of transportation is established with Mr. J. H. Barrett, of Atlanta, at the head.

Mr. Barrett is at present superintendent of the fifth division of the Southern with headquarters in this city.

Promoting Mr. Barrett a vacancy is left in Atlanta which will be filled by Major W. A. Vaughan, who is now assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Chattanooga. This office is abolished, and the jurisdiction of Mr. J. S. B. Thompson is extended over the fourth division of the Southern railway.

The fourth division extends from Chattanooga to Bristol, from Knoxville to Asheville, Seville, Harriman and Middleboro.

Major Vaughan also had jurisdiction over the Alabama-Great Southern railway and the Louisville Southern railroad, the latter being known as the seventh division.

WICKERSHAM IN FULL CONTROL

In the fifth there will be no assistant general superintendent of the Alabama Great Southern, and the affairs of this road will be left in the hands of Mr. Charles A. Wickersham, superintendent at Birmingham.

Mr. George R. Loyall, superintendent of the seventh division, who has been reporting to Mr. Vaughan, will in the future report directly to General Superintendent Green, at Washington.

By the new order of things the Columbus division is abolished entirely and the territory added to the Atlanta or the fifth division and a new division is created by taking from the first division, which will be known as the Richmond division.

Mr. C. W. Chears, superintendent of the Columbus division, will not be left in the cold, but is sent to Boston as the New England agent of the Southern railway.

The Richmond division will include the lines between Neapolis and West Point, Kevilay and East Durham, and Oxford and Henderson.

The superintendent of the Richmond division will be Mr. W. T. West, who is at present dispatcher of the first division.

VAUGHAN COMES TO ATLANTA

Major W. A. Vaughan, who comes to Atlanta as division superintendent of the fifth division, has the most important division on the entire system placed under his jurisdiction. He is one of the best railroad men in the south and his citizenship will be a valuable acquisition to Atlanta.

Major Vaughan was general superintendent of the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway with headquarters at Knoxville, before that road was purchased and formed into the Southern railway. After that he was sent to Washington as general superintendent of car service, the office that is now abolished, and was later transferred to Chattanooga and given the title of assistant general superintendent.

By the new order of things the number of divisions remain the same, but the changes are very material, and instead of two assistant general superintendents there is now only one, Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, with headquarters in Atlanta.

The office of superintendent of transportation will be very much the same as superintendent of car service, although the authority will be much broader.

TAKES CARE OF OLD MEN

The policy of the Southern is to take care of its old men and as Mr. Simpson was one of the latest additions to the official family he had to be let out in the change in order to take care of the men who

Mother's Friend

Allays Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robes confinement of its pain.

Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonies.

THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
HOLD BY ALL DRUGISTS AT \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

have been longer in the service, when there is one office less to be distributed.

The changes become effective tomorrow and Major Vaughan will immediately take charge.

It is highly probable that Mr. Barrett will take his present force of clerks and stenographers to Washington with him, and Major Vaughan will bring his chief clerk, Mr. J. W. Smith, to Atlanta with him, together with several clerks and stenographers.

TO PERMIT POOLING.

A BILL WITH THAT OBJECT INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Foraker Would Allow Railroads To Make Certain Combinations To Further Their Own Interests.

Washington, March 31.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, introduced a bill that permits railroad pooling under certain conditions. They are permitted to enter into contracts, agreements, etc., enforceable between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall in the meantime take an order disapproving of such agreements.

Such disapproval is required when an investigation shows that the proposed agreement would result in unreasonable rates or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of the act. The committee is given authority to revise or modify the rules established if investigation proves the necessity for such modification, or it may require the agreement to be terminated at a fixed date.

The orders and findings of the commission are made subject to review by any circuit court of the United States sitting in equity in a judicial district in which any party to the contract has its principal office. Appeal may be taken to the supreme court of the United States.

The further details of the bill require the conspicuous posting of all tariff sheets, rates, etc. No advance can be made in rates except upon ten days' notice which must state the changes proposed to be made, the time when they will go into effect, etc. Reductions in rates can only be made after three days' public notice and the same provisions apply to joint rates and tariffs.

It is made lawful for common carriers, whether subject to this act or not, to enter into agreements, not forbidden by the fifth section of the interstate commerce act, in regard to making and maintaining the lawful rates, fares and charges specified in the separate or joint tariff schedules published as required by this section.

The remaining sections of the bill relate to matters of detail and are similar to the provisions of the Patterson bill introduced and reported in the last congress.

BAPTISTS TO MEET FRIDAY

CONVENTION WILL BE CALLED TO ORDER AT GAINESVILLE.

Many Prominent Baptists from Every Section of the State Will Attend. The Committees and the Officers.

Friday morning the Baptist convention of the state of Georgia will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary at Gainesville. The meetings will be held in the First Baptist church, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until Sunday evening.

The Woman's Baptist Mission Union of Georgia will meet with the convention, at which time some interesting papers will be read.

Ex-Governor Northern is president of the convention.

Following is the committees and boards of the convention:

Executive committee, located at Macon; Rev. A. C. Campbell, D.D., Rev. E. B. Carroll, E. D. Huguenin, E. Y. Mallory, C. P. Sted, J. D. Stetson.

State mission board, located at Atlanta; A. L. Adair, Rev. J. H. Bernard, Rev. J. M. Bratton, D.D., Barnesfield, Rev. W. H. Cooper, D.D., Cedar-

town; C. A. Davis, Greensboro; N. B. Drewry, M.D., Griffin; Rev. James F. Edens, Atlanta; Hon. A. D. Freeman, Newnan; Mr. M. Green, Atlanta; Rev. E. D. Hawkins, Mayesville; Rev. J. H. Hyman, Atlanta; Rev. S. Y. Jameson, Atlanta; Rev. P. A. Jesup, Tifton; R. T. Jones, Canton; Rev. H. McDonald, D.D., Atlanta; Rev. M. McGregor, D.D., Rev. T. W. O'Kelly, Griffin; Hon. J. T. Pendleton, Atlanta; Rev. B. D. Ragsdale, D.D., Conyers; Rev. H. S. Smith, Gainesville; W. S. Stanton, College Park; Rev. A. B. Vaughn, Jr., Canon; Rev. J. A. Wynne, Gainesville; Rev. J. G. Gibson, D.C., corresponding secretary and treasurer, ex-officio member of the board.

The woman's board has the following officers: Mrs. R. W. Seymour, president; Mrs. G. W. McCall, recording secretary; Mrs. George H. McCall, recording secretary; Mrs. B. W. Wylie, will read an interesting paper at the convention.

Grand arrangements have been made by the citizens of Gainesville to entertain their guests and for several days the town will be alive with visitors.

ATLANTA MEDICAL TONIGHT

The Closing Exercises of the College Will Be Held at the Grand Opera House.

The senior class of the Atlanta Medical college will graduate and make their debut to the professional world this evening at the Grand opera house.

An elegant programme has been arranged and the evening will be an interesting one.

The speeches this evening will be delivered by some of Georgia's best known and wittiest men.

Sam Jones will be in hand and fill the bill as orator of the occasion.

The exercises will begin at 8 o'clock, and the changes are that the Grand will have all it can hold once more.

The commencements of the medical colleges are beginning to prove more interesting than ever. The students take a great pride in their graduation tonight and will do all they can to make the commencement better than any preceding.

ATHENS EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Professor C. M. Strahan, of the department of engineering of the University of Georgia, took the soprano and fresh Nottingham Lace Curtains, three yards, at \$6 per pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, three and one-half yards, at \$6 per pair.

Novelty Lace Curtains, at \$1 and \$1.25 pair. Window Shades, with spring rollers, plain and decorated, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Curtain Poles, with brass trimmings, 25c.

Hall Poles, eight feet, 40c; ten feet, 50c.

WALLACE PUTNAM REED.

INSANE ASYLUM INJURED.

New York, March 31.—Fire last night damaged the eastern wing of the insane asylum on Ward's Island to the extent of about \$6,000.

There was no loss of life, all the patients having been safely transferred to another building.

TAYLOR'S,
240 MARIETTA STREET.

AGAINST THE ROD

Citizens Circulate a Petition to the Board of Education Opposing Corporal Punishment.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL MENTIONED

The Signers Ask That Girls Be Not Punished by the Teachers in Schools.

DYKES TROUBLE CAUSES IT ALL

William Riley Boyd Starts a Movement Which May Cause a Big Stir in Educational Circles—What the Petition Is—Being Fairly Signed.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Education, of Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen:

Your petitioners, residents of Atlanta, and many of us patrons of the public schools, ask your consideration of the following requests:

1. That corporal punishment be abandoned.

2. That rule 41 be so amended that the use of the rod upon girls shall be forbidden.

3. That rule 42 receive this addition: Parents or guardians who desire that their children or wards shall be exempt from the infliction of corporal punishment may make to the superintendent written requests, that suspension and notice shall be substituted for it, and such request shall be granted.

4. That encouragement be given to teachers to carry out both the letter and the spirit of that portion of rule 41 which admonishes them to avoid corporal punishment in all cases where milder means can be successfully employed and never engaging in violent controversy or discipline in the presence of the school.

5. That the total number of such punishments be published yearly for information and criticism by the public.

We earnestly ask for a favorable consideration of above requests.

At the next regular meeting of the board of education the above petition will be presented, asking that corporal punishment in the public schools be abolished, and that several rules that are now in vogue be changed.

The petitions have already been printed and have been distributed to a number of the prominent people in the city who are interested in this important matter and who will circulate them for signatures.

The gentleman who is mainly interested in this petition is Mr. William Riley Boyd. He is giving the printed petitions in person to his friends. He says that he has no children in the schools and what he is doing is for the benefit of others.

"I have traveled all over the country," said Mr. Boyd this morning, "and there is no city of this size anywhere that has corporal punishment in the high schools.

"I don't think that Professor Dykes would be censured for what he has done. It was his duty under the laws that govern the public schools. The object of this petition is to make a strike at the system and not the individuals."

Another rule that the petition requests to be changed is No. 41, which now reads that any girl who is guilty of an offense is punishable by the rod. The petition asks that this rule be so amended that the use of the rod in any division of the schools on girls will be forbidden.

This petition will cause much talk when it reaches the board of education. Several efforts have been made to have corporal punishment abolished in the Atlanta schools but they have never been successful. Mr. Boyd said this morning that the petitions that would be presented to the board of education would be so strong and signed by men and women of such influence that this body will not dare to let it go without consideration.

Right on top of this Dykes affair it will surely be given attention by the board. The other requests of the petitions are questions that have bothered every board of education that has presided over the public schools since they have been founded in this city.

Whether girls should be whipped by teachers has been a puzzle always and it has caused more trouble than any other rule in connection with the schools.

AT THE THEATERS.

Messrs. Howe and Berry, the managers,

engaged a remarkable company to present the piece, among the principals being Sadie Martin, Joe Cawthon, Nelly Strickland, Johnny Page, Carrie Behr, George Olmi, Neil McNeil and Ethel Strickland. Every portion of the production will be given as it was seen at the Olympia theatre in New York, where it ran for 200 nights. There will be a matine Thursday at 2:30 p.m.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

When Joseph Jefferson was a boy of about nine years old, his family moved to Chicago, then a little town of about 2,000 inhabitants. That was in 1838. His father became manager of the theater there and in that capacity became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. A religious revival took place at the theater and the enthusiasts took umbrage at the theater and

theatre.

Lace Curtains, Window Shades, SPECIAL SALE.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, three yards, at \$6 per pair.

Novelty Lace Curtains, at \$1 and \$1.25 pair.

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got the city to pass a new law enjoining a heavy license against the theater. Abraham Lincoln, then only a young lawyer, thought that was injustice and argued the case before the council with such ability and humor that the tax was taken off.

Mr. Jefferson will be seen at the Grand opera house on April 2d and 3d for an engagement of three performances.

AT THE COLUMBIA.

The Nat. Rail Co. Company, in "Dangers of a Great City," drew a large audience last night to the Columbia theater.



EVERHARDT GOT A DRAW

But Most of the Crowd That Saw His Fight With McPartland Considered He Lost.

BIG CROWD WITNESSED FIGHT

At One Point Jack's Seconds Were in the Ring and the Kid Should Have Had the Fight.

EVEN AT THE END OF THE BATTLE

Twenty Rounds Were Fought and the Referee Held a Busy and Unpopular Position—Jack's Knee Was Many Times in Evidence.

New York, March 31.—Everhardt and McPartland met last night and fought to a draw.

The battle was a fierce one and the attendance was large.

Got into the ring at 10:30. Everhardt's seconds were Peter Maher, Harry Black and Julius Rymus. McPartland was looked after by Doc Dougherty, Bob Clark and Billy Hamilton. The men weighed in at 135 pounds.

They started in at a rapid pace. McPartland put a couple of light blows on the neck and was dangerously low with a left swing. Everhardt shot a hard left to the heart and sent in one or two hot ones on the body.

Everhardt forced the fighting in the second and put right on the body and left on the jaw, hard. McPartland countered a couple of times. Everhardt raised a mouse on McPartland's right eye in the third round, and jabbed the kid twice on the nose in the fourth, but a stiff upper-cut and a couple of punches on the wind steadied Jack.

McPartland had all the best of the fifth with hard body blows, two of which, however, were very low, and Everhardt appealed to Referee Roache, who cautioned the kid. The sixth was rather tame. The referee again cautioned McPartland in the seventh about hitting low. Honors were fairly even, with Jack doing the rushing.

JACK'S ACTIVE KNEE.

Everhardt forced things in the eighth and ninth, trying to get his right to work, but the only time he sent it in the blow was too far back and the kid jabbed him hard in return. Jack's efforts to get to the jaw in the tenth were futile and he took several stiff punches on the wind. Jack's knee was too much in evidence next and he was cautioned twice.

They exchanged hard swings on the wind twice, and it was pretty even on the round, but McPartland looked to have a trifling better of it on the fight. The kid fought well in the next five rounds with left jabs on the face and swings on the wind. Everhardt took it all smilingly and kept doggedly swinging his right for the jaw, but the kid's defense was too good.

Jack was still leading and in the mix-up it was an even thing, but at long range the kid had the better of it. McPartland smashed his left hard a half dozen times on the face and jaw in the sixteenth and Jack commenced to hug to save himself.

The seventeenth was a series of fierce mix-ups, in which the referee was constantly struggling between the men and Everhardt's seconds burst into the ring, but were ordered back. The kid fought Jack repeatedly in the clinches, hitting him both the belt. Both were tired when the bell rang.

FOUL EVIDENT.

The kid should have got the fight on a foul, as Jack's seconds were in the ring.

The eighteenth was devoid of interest. Everhardt rushed matters in the ninth, but was met square on the jaw twice. Jack damed to his corner after forcing matters for the balance of the round.

Everhardt did all the leading in the last round, but the kid sent back his blows with interest till the bell rang.

There were loud cries of McPartland, but the referee decided the contest a-draw.

Hard on the Paragraphs.

From The Orlando Star: "Any old batch of whiskered callipygian chestnuts concerning turkey and grease will be overhauled and trimmed up for use in the present European crisis, and the reading world will suffer gastronomic disturbance anew."

Men Made Over

"Any man suffering from the effects of piles and excesses, restored to perfect health and vigor. Night baths, fumigations and emulsions made from the leaves of Yew, Framatre Deciduous, Larch, Cypress, Juniper, Sassafras, and the leaves of Man, from whence comes, Small Weak Parts Enlarged and Developed."

FREE

Corporal \$100 packages from Mrs. Wm. Sparks, a full month's treatment, 100 Mailled closely sealed. But this can't be done. The DR. ROBHAMADDOCK, 11 Pemberley Sq., Boston, Mass., U.S.A. No G. O. D. or Prescription Fraud.

ATLANTA LOST TO BALTIMORE

The Champions Made 11 Runs and Atlanta Scored 2.

ATLANTA EARNED ONE RUN

Grover Made Some Star Catches All Through the Game—Errors Were Made on Both Sides—Game This Afternoon—Joe Corbett Will Pitch Half the Game.

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A MODERN ANANIAS

A Great Amateur Performance To Be Given at the Grand Opera House, April 27.

FOR THE GIRLS' NIGHT SCHOOL

Local Society People Will Produce the Play Which Is One of Best Comedies Ever Written.

THE TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE

Story of the Play—Cast of Characters. The Price of Admission Will Be Only Fifty Cents with No Extra for Reserves—Nearly All the Boxes Engaged—Its Success Predicted.

Atlanta is to be treated to one of the best amateur performances on the evening of April 27th that has ever been given in the city.

On that evening a rip-roaring farce comedy will be presented at the Grand for the benefit of the Girls' Night school. It is called the "Modern Ananias," a three-act play by J. A. Fraser, Jr.

The following is the cast of characters:

Lysander Lyon, M. D., with a vivid imagination, Mr. E. E. West.

Colonel Lyon, with a forgiving disposition, Mr. H. P. Waugh, Jr.

Fitzroy, with an elastic conscience, Mr. L. D. T. Quincy.

"Baby," with the sobriquet of "Little Tootsywootsy," Mr. Lucius Harris.

Nellie Goldengate, with a tickle fancy, Miss Mariana Reed.

Prudence Mayflower, with New England notions, Miss Lulu Bell Hemphill.

Kittie, with so much a mouth and board, Miss Emma May Burden.

The first act is the one in which Lysander lies; the second act is the one in which he continues to lie, and the third act shows the consequences.

The story of the remarkable and mirth-provoking play is as follows:

Lysander Lyon was in his infancy deserted by his mother and taken care of by a bachelor uncle, who grew immensely rich in California. Lysander is made his uncle's heir and goes to Europe to study.

To incite economical habits he is restricted to a small allowance, and meeting a rich widow, whose hold on life is slender, he marries her unknown to his uncle. After his marriage he finds himself step-father to a fleshly old maid, to whom, on her mother's death, the expected fortune reverts. Meantime, the uncle has become guardian of Nellie Goldengate and decides that his two wards should marry. Unknown to Lysander he crosses the continent at a time when that young gentleman is paying a surreptitious visit to America. Lysander meets Nellie and scrapes acquaintance with her, but, owing to Francisco's blunder, thinks her name is Prudence—the name of her twin.

Finally he is forced to confess all his deceptions except one—the truth about Baby. Nellie forgives him and so does the uncle for his sins and also his first marriage, but both imagine Baby to be a little child. Then the truth comes to the surface, when, by an almost superhuman effort of nerve, he marries his step-daughter to his uncle and himself weds Nellie.

The performance being for the benefit of one of the noblest institutions in the city, it goes without saying that the Grand will be packed on the evening of April 27th. Tickets are now on sale at 50 cents to any part of the house and no extra charge for reserved seats. Nearly every box in the house has already been spoken for.

The performance will undoubtedly be one of the best amateur entertainments that has ever taken place in Atlanta.

BANK ROBBED.

Biggsville Loses \$400 from the Vault in Its Bank—The Suspected Men Caught.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—A special to the Scripps-McRae press association from Monmouth, Ill., says that the bank at Biggsville was robbed by burglars at an early hour this morning.

Three explosions broke open the outer vault, but the iron safe, in which the money was kept, was not opened. The robbers secured but \$400.

They escaped on a stolen handicap.

Word was received this morning that the bank at Onida was also robbed last night, and that \$3,000 was secured.

The Christian Alliance held the second service in the big Moody tabernacle this morning.

The service will last throughout the day, different ones of the visiting divines conducting the meeting. Only a small congregation was present this morning and they were conducted by the choir.

The first meeting this morning was led by Mrs. Henck, beginning at 9 o'clock and lasting for an hour. A prayer service was engaged in, different ones present praying as they were moved.

Following the service by Mrs. Henck Dr. Wilson took charge. He was enthusiastic in his talk and there was a quick response to his words from those in attendance.

The service will continue throughout the day and begin at 7 o'clock tonight. No programme is arranged, each one of the ministers taking turn about in making talks.

SCHOONER LOST.

American Ship Margaret Goes Down in the Gulf—The Crew Saved.

Mobile, Ala., March 31.—A telegram from Pensacola to George Shetler & Co., of this city, announces the loss of the four-masted American schooner Margaret, Captain Perry, of Cape San Antonio.

The vessel was loaded at this port with lumber and was bound for Cienfuegos, Cuba. The crew were all saved and landed at Pensacola. They will arrive in this city tomorrow.

Runkin and Emerson met at Oxford about twenty-five years ago, and their first impressions of each other were not complimentary. "I found Emerson's mind a total blank," said Runkin, a friend, "In matters of art, I found him wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views," said Emerson. "I wonder such a genius could be possessed of such a devil."

HAS BEEN IN USE MANY YEARS.

Reports were circulated this morning that the fire department is now prepared to turn the horses loose by electricity. This seemed to amuse Chifer a great deal, since he had had that arrangement in his department for several years past.

MUST HAVE AGREEMENTS

Col. C. P. Atmore Says the Railroads Cannot Exist Without Them, Etc.

WOULD CAUSE MUCH CHAOS

Traffic Associations Are Not Organized To Discriminate Against The People.

RAILROADS THE COUNTRY'S FRIENDS

They Are Offering Great Inducements and Are Using Every Effort To Build Up Country Through Which They Pass.

Colonel C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is in Atlanta today. He comes on business connected with the passenger department of his road.

Colonel Atmore is one of the leading spirits in the Southern States Passenger Association and he has studied with great interest the recent decision of the supreme court with reference to traffic associations.

In speaking of the matter to a representative of The Evening Constitution today Colonel Atmore said:

"Traffic organizations are not for the purpose of discriminating against the people, or antagonizing the laws of the land; it is an impossibility to maintain rates without an organization of some character, and we can find no better plan than the one which is now in force."

"What do you think of the measure introduced in the senate by Senator Foraker to allow pools?"

"The measure is all right; our acts are open to the world and we will not object to reporting to a commission of this character for we are doing everything we can to develop the country."

"The railroads today are the best friends of the country through which they pass; they are not putting up exorbitant rates, for it is not to their interest to do so. We are encouraging new settlers to come into the country along our lines and are offering them the best possible rates that we can."

"There is not a day in the year and has not been one in the past four or five years that I have not answered from one to twenty-five letters about settlers who wish to locate in the south. If they want to come we give them a low rate and encourage them in any industry which they may start, and if they want to come and look around we give them a round-trip ticket at a low rate, so that they may investigate for themselves in advance."

"The rates in the United States are the lowest of any country on the face of the civilized globe, and yet the people are crying out against the oppression which they are suffering at the hands of the railroads."

"What would Atlanta do if every railroad running into that city was shut down for thirty days? I tell you like like would never be witnessed again."

"What benefits the country benefits the railroads, and that which benefits the railroads will benefit the country, thus you see that it is to our interests to work in harmony together."

"I do not know what the result of the decision will mean, but I do know that railroads cannot operate without an agreement of some kind, for otherwise there would be nothing but disorder and chaos."

Captain MacDonnell corroborated the view of Colonel Atmore in every particular. He is at the head of a system which is encouraging settlers to come south and is doing everything within his power to bring them into this section.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL DISPLAY OF GEORGIA AT NASHVILLE

Two Cars Will Be Required To Transport the Exhibit, Which Is One of the Most Complete Ever

Got Up.

The geological and mineral display of the Georgia exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial is now packed and ready for shipment.

It will



Society Women and Fencing.

Will fencing become the raging fad of the society women in Atlanta, as it has in the large cities of the north and east? It remains to be seen.

"Atlanta is a thoroughly up-to-date city," said Professor Agostini yesterday, "and we are determined that if the women here wish to study fencing they shall have the opportunity. On next Saturday afternoon, Professor Toepl will give a fencing exhibition at the Gate City armory. Professor Toepl will organize a class in fencing, if any of the young ladies care to take private lessons."

"Have you any idea how many will join this class?"

"None whatever. I am just back from a trip through many of the large cities—New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and Memphis. I find the society women in all these cities taking an intense interest in this sport. Atlanta, of course, will not be behind the times."

Professor Toepl was found at his gymnasium hall and talked very enthusiastically of the benefit which would result from the exercise of fencing.

"Fencing," he said, "contributes more than any other exercise to the vigor of the whole system. In practicing the art, the neck, shoulders and chest are placed in such position as give erectness, firmness and balance to the form. It adds ease, precision, facility and even nobleness to one's movements."

"Do women learn to parry the foil as readily as men?"

"They are much quicker than men and become very skillful fencers."

"About how many lessons would be necessary to learn the laws of movement?"

"I should say about twelve lessons. Though the practice required, in order to become an expert fencer is indefinite."

If society must have a fad, and I suppose it must, fencing would be far more interesting than poodles and cat shows. A real stupid or lazy person could never become a good fencer; for it requires agility of movement and alertness of brain. Good fencers say they exercise the head rather than the hand.

While fencing is a late fad in society, yet for a number of years it has been taught in our large college gymnasiums. No exercise allows more grace and beauty of movement. I've watched two fine combatants on the gymnasium floor draw swords just for fun; but they seemed as much in earnest as the belted knights of olden times, fighting upon "the field" of honor for the favor of some fair lady. The movements of their bodies were the same of grace and quickness, and their attitudes during a pause were almost heroic.

Women need not adopt any extreme attire for fencing. Skirts are usually short and the waists are made after some style that does not interfere with the free movement of the body.

The fencer who is fashionable must fit up a room in her own home, where she can do her daily practice of one hour and entertain her friends with fencing exhibitions. This expense will confine the fencing fad exclusively to those who are able to have their private armorial quarters.

When women become skillful with the sword—well, many changes may be brought about. Then she can demand her rights and settle a "breach of promise" without annoying the courts of law.

E. B.

New Styles in Veils.

I suppose all women are glad to note that veils will be as fashionable as ever during the coming season.

While the veil is a boon to the plain woman, it is also a blessing to the beautiful woman, for it enhances her beauty and brings out all the witchery of eyes and coquetry of smiles.

Great variety of texture and color is shown this season. Something decidedly new and comfortable is the double veil, which shows underneath the black dotted surface a filmy flesh-colored creation. This under veil is designed to give softness and color to the face. Black and white veils are very much worn. Black veils are heightened by colored dots. Some are finished at the bottom with dainty embroidered ruffles. One should exercise as much care in choosing a veil as a hat.

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Spring Flower Yards.

There is a fad with the women of Atlanta who garden to devote much time to their favorite flowers. Mrs. Ridley, whose tulip beds are far-famed because of their beauty, claims the nasturtium as her favorite summer flower. She plants hundreds of seeds in the spring arid has beds and terraces fair enough to delight any eye. Mrs. Jackson likes the pretty upturned edges of the hummocky parades, and her garden plots show many of these little plants.

At Kirkwood one finds the handsome roses blooming in Mrs. Karr Robson's garden. She has perhaps 20 varieties.

Miss Watkins has at her home on Fair street a collection of hydrangeas of all colors and varieties.

Mrs. Henry Porter has a long bed of roses, which she always edges with a fringe of sweet slymum. The lilac bushes at her home are superb and furnish a health of sweet odors to the spring.

Mrs. David Wylie has a garden glow with all the delicate and hardy blossoms of spring and summer, and her geraniums seem to thrive more beautifully than elsewhere.

Mrs. Dr. Connally has quantities of bullock plants, but her summer beds show that she favors the dainty little primrose very much. Her three acres of narcissus beds when in full flower are enchanting.

Mrs. James H. Wylie has her back garden bordered bravely with sweet peas, and her fence show attention and loving care.

—o—

New Era Reading Club.

All the members of Mrs. A. J. Karr's New Era Reading Club, which was organized in the fall of 1896, have now joined the club, and the books, purchased to a sum exceeding \$100,

manner, showing that she had given time and much thought to the lesson, thereby making the meeting one of the most pleasant and profitable yet held by the Circle. The usual reading lesson from Dr. Strong's "New Era," upon the authoritative teacher, was carefully read. Mrs. Letitia Thomas Young, one of the most ingenious and original philosophers of the last century, Miss H. N. Pike presented a beautiful and instructive paper on the Roman holidays, explaining the customs and festivities of those days. Mrs. J. A. Pergus extended an invitation to attend the lecture of Dr. Young, given in the interest of the Bible choir fund of the Georgia State University. Mrs. C. J. Simmons, as secretary, was requested to send an order to the librarian of the Young Men's Library Association for "Life and Times of Jesus," as the book was needed as a reference book by the circle. The usual study of parliamentary rules having

been drink this precious liquor, which chases away the five causes of trouble."

Mulls for Evening.

Mull is fashionable for evening. It comes at 60 cents a yard at the outside, and makes a gown that can be worn at home or to receptions and balls. The newest mulls have great possibilities.

A lace striped mull over a taffeta skirt is the handsomest way of making up the material, even in the white variety of Mull. The daffodil yellow mull with lace stripe over daffodil taffeta lining is something to dream about if worn by either blonde or brunette. The waist may be plain white muslin, with lace sleeves caught at the shoulder and elbow, with a bow of daffodil taffeta velvet. A little ruffle of the same may outline neck and yoke and a very tiny stripe of it run between the lace stripes of the mull should a gown of ruffles be desired.

This dress, while most effective, is not an extravagant one. The main cost is for the taffeta lining, but a nice silkoline can be used, which costs little and looks quite well. The finest of cheese cloth, at 12 cents a yard, can be used for lining lace skirts. It is soft and silky to the "feel" and is not noticed as being other than silk.

Personal Items.

Mr. George Purvis, a writer of note from Tennessee, is in the city for a few weeks. Mr. Purvis has many friends in the city who will be glad to know of his presence here.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Jones, with their little daughter, Florine, will go to Dead Lakes, near Iola, Fla., this week for a week's fishing trip. Mrs. Jones will spend the remainder of April at Athens.

Mrs. Hattie Zalle, Miss Hermie Ober and Miss Helen Newsome will remove to West End in a few days for their summer residence.

Miss Lizzie May Smith has issued invitations for a card party to be given Friday morning.

Mrs. Frank Rice, who has been spending the winter in Florida, is now at Thomasville. She will return home in ten days.

Out-of-Town Society.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hess and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Johnson are sojourning for a few days at St. Augustine, Fla.

Miss Gussie Repard, of Flemington, near Savannah, is the guest of Miss Mattie Williams on Lee avenue.

Rev. J. W. Domingos, Messrs. V. L. Stanton and E. P. Peabody and Misses Mary Hatch and Mayday Dekle are delegates from the First Methodist church to the state convention of Epworth Leagues in Atlanta on April 22d.

Some Pretty Jewelry.

been omitted at the previous meeting. Mrs. C. W. James was requested to give at the next meeting a drift from the "Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Laws" by Hart and Hart.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

A quiet wedding occurred last night, the contracting parties being Miss Bessie Hart and Mr. John W. Miller, of this city. Rev.

John W. Domingos, pastor of the First Methodist church, performed the marriage ceremony at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Brinson, the bride's sister, on Pendleton street. This morning the bride and groom left on the Waycross Air-Line train for their home at Bremen.

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NO CARTRIDGES FOR GREECE

Austrian Government Prevents an Order for the Greek Government from Being Filled.

Trieste, March 31.—The Austrian government has forbidden the exportation of 7,000,000 cartridges which were ordered from an Austrian firm by the government of Greece.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF GEORGIA



MISS JOSEPHINE CLEARY.

No wonder all the fays and elves
Enamored are beside themselves
Since thou of Fairy land art queen,
Thou sweet, wee, winsome Josephine!

—M. M. F.

This is the best picture ever taken of one of Georgia's fairest daughters. She is the daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Cleary, agent of the Southern Express Company in Atlanta, and ever since she was born she has been the pet of all the employees and friends of that big corporation in this city. She is even more popular than her papa, which, needless to say, is saying a good deal.

BIG SHOOT AT SAVANNAH

Inspector Ober will call one for May 18, 19 and 20.

OUTING OF ATLANTA RIFLES

Will Spend Ten Days or More at Virginia Beach—The Fifth Regiment Goes to Nashville in a Body To Attend the Centennial.

Inspector General Ober of the Georgia State Volunteer troops, has called a rifle practice to be held at the Savannah range on the 18th, 19th and 20th of May.

There will be teams from nearly every county in the six regiments in the state at this big shoot. Atlanta will send at least four teams and Savannah will have six or eight. Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Albany, Americus, in fact every military town in the state will have their crack shots at this first meet.

Colonel Ober intends to make these regular annual shoots ordered by the state and will be the same as the state encampments.

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Jo Day's Stock and Cotton Reports

COTTON HAS A FIRMER APPEARANCE

Trade Is Still Dull--Stocks Are Active With Jersey Central Bear Leader--Wheat Continues Its Downward Course.

EXCHANGE GOSSIP.

The earning for St. Paul for the month of March will be out Friday afternoon. They are likely to make a most unfavorable showing--unfavorable for the reason that in March of last year the company made \$2,749,354, of which \$2,452,000 came from in the North West. This distribution, by the way, was the largest with one exception in the history of the St. Paul company. The one exception was in March, 1893, when business was booming. All were being made for the Chicago world's fair and the revenues for that period were large.

Burlington is not likely to decline very much. The short interest in this stock will temporarily sustain it. Rock Island is a purchase on dips. The selling of Sugar continues to be confident. It is thought that before the tariff bill passes congress this session there will be a big fight on the schedule, and the result will almost be entirely enacted in the speculative manipulation of Sugar. Chicago Gas is being well bought. The friends of the company believe implicitly that the consolidation bill will pass at this session of the Illinois legislature, in which event Gas will be absorbed and the two will buy St. Paul, Atchison and Erie and will sell New York Central on balance.

It is believed that large short interest exists in Sugar, and that it would be comparatively easy to advance the price on the short interest. There could not be no heavy selling from any quarter on tariff for at least a week. At the time it is argued Sugar could be put to 15.

London special markets heavy. Bar silver down 4d to 28 5-16d.

The weakness in Jersey Central has renewed reports of dividend reduction.

Officers of the company have nothing to say on the subject, although a prominent trade source President Maxwell as having decided to propose a reduction of 10 per cent, only to relapse into dullness as soon as the orders are filled. May holders are beginning to transfer to other months and there exists a fairly large May interest open.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 31.—The early market rallied along on the market for days, while some life was instilled into it by Liverpool's absorption of the new crop months, advices coming from the south reiterate the backwoods generally of farming operations, and it was doubtless this that prompted Liverpool's action. The trading is not broad on appearance of any buyers' orders. The few sales have with down an air of quietness, it is easily seen, and, only to relapse into dullness as soon as the orders are filled. May holders are beginning to transfer to other months and there exists a fairly large May interest open.

New York Stock Quotations.

Yester. Today's 2 p.m. close, open, N. Y. T.
Atchison 10% 10%
American Refining 11% 11%
A. C. & S. 12% 12%
Bar. and Quincy 7% 7%
Chicago Gas 79% 79%
Canada Southern 47% 47%
Erie 32% 32%
Jersey Central 82% 82%
Louisville and Nash. 46% 46%
Paine, Murphy & Co. 10% 10%
Penn. Coal and Iron 25% 25%
Northwestern 104% 104%
Southern Railway pref. 26% 26%
Southern Pacific pref. 35% 35%
St. Louis & San Fran. 98% 98%
Omaha 58% 58%
Reading 21 21
Rock Island 65% 65%
St. Paul 72% 72%
Western Union 83% 83%
Amer'n Spirits Co. 11% 12
U. S. Leather pref. 56% 56%
Manhattan. 85 84

THE COTTON MARKET.

There has been considerable liquidation by disgruntled holders this morning, but offerings were quickly absorbed. Market looks like downward. The situation justifies a comment.

The Mississippi fields are holding the market. Very little short interest. If there is continuation of favorable planting weather in the south look for temporary rally.

Semi-weekly receipts 14,324, against 15,616 last week, and 25,707 in 1896. Shipments 20,125, against 26,770 and 54,300.

Cotton strong on further covering of shorts, and better tone on the close in Liverpool. Liverpool buying new crop months, which adds to the stiffness of the market.

Following are the receipts at the ports today, compared with the same day last year:

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Temperatures west 28 to 46; in the north-west 33 to 56. Rains in Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, and prospects of rain in Iowa tonight.

Opening Liverpool cables--Spot wheat quiet and 1d lower; futures steady and 1d lower. Spot corn steady and 1d lower; futures quiet and 1d lower.

London Cable--English markets dull. French quiet. Cargoes--wheat and corn quiet. On passage--wheat rather easier; corn quiet but steady.

Hogs today, 26; official yesterday, 14.08; tomorrow, 25; left over, 1,900; market strength.

Northwestern receipts, 291 cars, against 230 last week and 237 last year.

Chicago--Total clearances of wheat and flour, 326,000 bushels; corn, 713,423.

Board's Close--Paris--Wheat, 5 centimes lower to 5 centimes higher; flour 10/20 centimes lower. Berlin--Wheat 1/4 mark lower. Antwerp--wheat unchanged. Liverpool Closing--Wheat 1d lower for spot; futures 1d. Corn 1d lower; futures steady, unchanged.

Cards tomorrow--wheat, 27; corn, 11; oats, 13.

Estimated receipts at the ports today 10,000, estimated sales 9,344 last year.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans tomorrow 500 to 1,000, against 1,664 last year, and 4,749 in 1895.

Houston exports 900 to 1,100.

The Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, March 31--12:15 p. m.--Cotton demand fair with prices firm, middling uplands 21-32; sales 10,000 bales; American, 9,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 11,000; American, 7,600.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor; uplands low middling clause. March and April delivery, 3 58-64; April and May delivery, 3 38-44; May and June delivery, 3 38-44; July and August delivery, 3 58-64; October

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Estimated imports 9,344 last year.

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